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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

VOL. I.	1835—1836.	No. 3.
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November 16, 1835.

The Society held its first ordinary meeting for the session, this evening; Colonel SYKES, F. R. S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville, of the East India Civil Service; William Sisson, Esq., of Parliament Street; and Charles Scott Murray, Esq., of Cavendish Square, were elected Fellows.

The following Papers were read :—

I. “ An abstract of the Proceedings of the Statistical Section of the British Association, at the meeting held in Dublin, in August, 1835. By Colonel Sykes, F.R.S.

This Section having met in the apartments appropriated to its use in the University, on Monday the 10th August, Charles Babbage, Esq. was nominated President; Colonel Sykes and the Rev. E. G. Stanley, Vice-Presidents; Professor Longfield and W. R. Greg, Esq. Secretaries.

Dr. Maunsell then read a paper on the Statistics of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin. It furnished various numerical details, tending to show, contrary to the general belief, that the mortality was not greater in that hospital, than the mortality computed by Finlaison's Tables, and, indeed, was considerably less than under

the parochial system of management which is now adopted for Foundlings. The expense, also, was less ; the support of each child for the first five years, being 2*l.* 8*s.*, and for the next five years, 2*l.* 10*s.* Comparing the results which have taken place since the closing of the Foundling Hospital, with those during the period of its active operation, Dr. Maunsell stated that the system of providing support for foundlings, by parochial officers, doubles the expense, more than doubles the mortality, and scarcely diminishes the number of exposed children.

It was stated that more female than male children were exposed, which is attributed to the fact of the latter becoming useful to their parents at a much earlier age than the former.

At the meeting of the Section on the 11th August, 1835,
Colonel SYKES in the Chair,

Mr. Langton read an elaborate Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on the state of Education in Manchester and Bury. It shewed that the Education returns made to the House of Commons on the motion of Lord Kerry were wrong in respect to Manchester ; and their accuracy, therefore, may be questioned in regard to other places.

There was stated to be a great want of competent persons to take charge of schools, and persons of this description could readily obtain from 25*l.* to 80*l.* per annum.

43,304 Children attended the schools in Manchester but of this number 23,185 attended Sunday-schools only ; the number therefore, receiving efficient instruction, was not more than ten per cent. of the population ; but the total number receiving some kind of instruction or other was about twenty-one and three quarters per cent. The report was printed and copies of it were distributed in the section.

In the discussion consequent on this Report, it appeared that the education of teachers had been taken up in Ireland in a very

efficient manner, and it was proposed to select intelligent boys from different schools as a nucleus.

Mr. W. R. Greg read a paper on the social Statistics of the Netherlands. Being desirous of ascertaining how far the results of the Statistics of some other country, corresponded with those arrived at by M. Guerry in regard to France ; and having found, on a careful examination of the Statistical documents relating to our own country, that they were wholly inadequate to furnish the necessary information, Mr. Greg selected the Netherlands, where the returns are not only most minute but accurate. He then proceeded to consider the Netherlands under the heads of Density, Fecundity, Education, Crimes against the Person, Crimes against Property, and, finally, greater Crimes of Violence, *i. e.* Murders and Manslaughters, Rapes and Violent Assaults ; and he *mapped* these several heads as M. Guerry has done, in his “ Essai sur la Statistique Morale de la France.”

In respect to Density, he stated that the thinly populated provinces are the most healthy. The proportion of land under cultivation in East and West Flanders, and South Holland, is 91 per cent. ; in Luxemburgh, Namur and Groningen, and Drenthe, it is 69 per cent. ; but in Drenthe alone the proportion is only 35 per cent.

Under the head of Fecundity, Mr. Greg did not consider that the returns give much weight to the supposed law, that fecundity is greater in southern than in northern states ; *ex. gr.* the three most southerly provinces in the Netherlands average 5.14 births to a marriage ; whilst the three most northerly average 5.38. Mr. Greg inclined to think that he had discovered a law “ that the proportion of births to a marriage appears to vary inversely, as the proportion of marriages to the population,” and he instanced various countries, France, England, Denmark, Sweden, &c., in support of this theory.

The data regarding Education were not available, and Mr. Greg did not state more than that there were 16,455 Schools of Industry under the superintendence of a minister of public instruction, which he considers a guarantee for their being more usefully conducted than when left entirely to the management of masters or voluntary supporters.

The manufacturing districts were represented as being the worst educated.

In regard to Crimes against the person, both Belgium and Holland appear to far greater advantage than either France or England.

In 1826, in the Netherlands, there was	1 in 28,900	} Indi- viduals.
England	1 in 23,400	
France	1 in 17,570	

Under the head of Crimes against Property, there were,—

In the Netherlands	1 in 8,300	} Indi- viduals.
France	1 in 6,060	
England... ..	1 in 1,156	

But this frightful proportion in England, Mr. Greg considered to arise from many offences being registered as “Crimes,” which in the two other countries would have been tried before the Correctional Police.

Mr. Greg considered Judges as being more severe than Juries, from the following data, in the proportion of 35 to 16.

In England juries acquit 30 per cent. of the accused.

In France juries acquit 39 per cent. of the accused.

In the Pays-Bas judges acquit 16 per cent. of the accused.

In France (Correctional Police) judges acquit 16 per cent. of the accused.

In France (Simple Police) judges acquit 15 per cent. of the accused.

Mr. Greg shewed that there is a startling regularity in the same description, and the same number of crimes, annually, in different countries.

He had not been able to determine, by Statistical returns, that Education has the effect of diminishing crimes generally ; but he

had found that where the greatest quantum of education exists, the more heinous crimes of violence diminish in frequency; and by an analysis of the proportion of offenders with and without education in France, Belgium, and America, that 81 per cent. of the offenders were wholly without education, or with very little, while 19 per cent. only had received a decent or superior education.

Mr. Greg's paper was printed, and copies of it were distributed in the section.

An account of the Glasgow Bridewell, drawn up by Dr. Cleland, expressly for the present meeting of the British Association, was next read to the section.

It gave a history of the ancient building, together with the additions made to it in 1824. These additions were erected on a radiating principle, and are allotted to the males; the old building being appropriated to the females. There are in all 275 cells. On the 23d of July, 1835, the Bridewell contained 326 inmates, of which number 188 were males, and 138 females. Of the whole number 131 could read and write, 143 could read only, and 52 could neither read nor write; but of the 143 who could read, not above one-half could comprehend what they read.

Dr. Cleland furnished some details respecting the religion, ages, and numbers of the prisoners committed for the year 1834.

Abstracts of the Bridewell accounts were also furnished, by which it appeared that the value of the prisoners' labour not only supported themselves, but left a balance of 40*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* to be applied to the repairs of the prison.

The total deficiency on all accounts was 590*l.* 10*s.*, so that the absolute expense to the public for each prisoner was only 1*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* per annum, 2*s.* 10*d.* per mensem, or about 8½*d.* weekly.

Dr. Cleland then gave lists of salaries, diet tables, (in which the quantity and quality of food allowed is regulated by the industry and good behaviour of the prisoners; the cost of food is about 3*d.* per diem each, but including salaries, repairs, &c., the cost per diem of each prisoner is as nearly as possible, 8*d.*—tables of the return of the same prisoners to the Bridewell, showing that the re-committals were in an inverse ratio to the length of the confinement—length of duration of the several sentences—abstract of committals for ten years, and much other equally valuable information.

The prisoners work in their own cells, and are never allowed to congregate for any purpose. Religious instruction is communicated individually to the prisoners in their cells, and they have the use of moral books from the library in the Bridewell. The deaths are only one in 97 $\frac{2}{3}$ persons per annum.

Dr. Cleland concluded his paper with the expression of his firm opinion that no system of punishment is equal to solitary confinement, and stated that various commanding officers, whose regiments have been quartered at Glasgow, bear testimony to its efficacy in regard to their offenders.

Dr. Cleland's able paper was printed, and numerous copies of it were distributed in the section.



At the Meeting of the Section on the 12th August, 1835,

Mr. BABBAGE in the Chair,

Colonel Sykes read a paper on wages in Dukhun (the Decan). He showed, by tables of salaries and wages, and the prices of provisions, under the Peishwa and British Governments, that wages had increased under the latter, and the prices of provisions had diminished, tending to the conclusion, that the condition of many classes of the labouring population had improved under British rule.

Mr. Babbage showed, by several curves, the progress and consequence of co-operative shops amongst workmen. They always failed; partly from the ignorance of the committee of purchasers in the skill necessary to enable them to lay in their stores on as good terms as the regular trader, and partly from the demoralizing effect on the members of the committee from being bribed by the wholesale dealer.

Dr. Maunsell read returns from the Coroner of the province of Leinster of the number of infanticides.

These returns, however, were imperfect.



At the Meeting of the Section on the 13th August, 1835,

Colonel SYKES in the Chair,

Colonel Sykes read a paper On the State of Education in the Deccan, which led to considerable discussion.

He drew a picture of the present remarkable state of the literary ignorance of the bulk of the Hindoos—exposed the misconceptions which prevailed in respect of the supposed immutability of their habits, customs, prejudices, and feelings—showed how much these had been modified by simple juxtaposition with the Moosulmans, and stated that an unobtrusive, but gradual and persevering system of instruction, by means of schools, would in no great length of time break down the barriers which separate this interesting people from their conquerors.

He stated that in the Collectorate of Poonah there is only one native school to 3,357 souls; in Khandesh one to 4,369; and in Dharwar one to 2,452; but these schools are merely elementary, and very thinly attended.

The Rev. E. G. Stanley read a paper on the religious Statistics of the parish of Alderley, in Cheshire, wherein it was shewn that one-sixth of the population are communicants, that one-sixth attend morning, and one-tenth evening service; and that one-sixth attend Day-schools, and one-tenth Sunday-schools.

Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, gave illustrations of his proposed system of extending physical knowledge among the working classes in large masses. He confined himself to Chemistry, and shewed that, with the least costly and simplest materials, large classes might operate simultaneously, and make themselves masters of a great proportion of the phenomena in Chemistry. His illustrative experiments were very successfully made.

At the Meeting of the Section on the 14th August, 1835,

Mr. BABBAGE in the Chair,

The Lord-Lieutenant having directed that part of the Ordnance-Survey of Ireland which was completed, to be laid upon the table of the Section, thanks were voted to his Excellency.

Mr. Babbage reported on the Ordnance-Survey of the parish of Templemore and City of Londonderry, and stated that the accuracy and extent of the information embodied in the work were entitled to unqualified praise. Colonel Sykes, the Rev. E. G. Stanley, and Dr. Taylor bore testimony to the high value of the Statistical information it contained.

A paper by Dr. Jones on the Statistics of Lunacy was also read.

This paper was accompanied with several tables, shewing the number of lunatics classed in separate and combined statements, according to the ages and sexes of the patients—the nature of the maladies with which they were afflicted, and the mode of

termination of the disease whether by death or recovery. The proportion of lunatics under twenty years of age appeared much greater in mountainous countries. The tables were very complete and well arranged, but were merely materials from which, combined with others, some conclusions may be drawn at a future period.

Some communications by Mr. Fox on the effects of the punishment of death in Belgium and Prussia, were read. They consisted of tables furnished by the Capital Punishment Society, for the purpose of shewing that crime became less prevalent according as the infliction of capital punishment became more unusual.



At the Meeting of the Section on the 15th August, 1835,

The Rev. E. STANLEY in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were passed :—

“ That Dr. Chawnor be requested to furnish to the Statistical Section of the British Association a return of the inquisition taken before the Coroners in the County of Nottingham, and elsewhere, within his neighbourhood.”

“ That it would be highly desirable to have similar returns from all the Counties of England during the seven years ending 1834, and that Edmund Halswell, Esq. be requested to draw up a form in which to make this record, and to obtain for this Section the returns from as large a number of districts as may be in his power.”

“ That inquiries into the state of education upon the plan pursued by the Statistical Society of Manchester would afford a very useful addition to Statistical knowledge ; and that it be a general

recommendation of the Committee of the Statistical Section, that such enquiries be pursued in other towns and districts;—that, for the sake of uniformity, it would be desirable in all such inquiries that the Heads of inquiry of the Manchester Society should be adopted, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the Statistical Society, Manchester.”

“ That it is desirable that the tabular arrangement of the Heads of inquiry pursued by the Manchester Statistical Society into the state of education, and into the condition of the working classes, should be printed with the next report of the Proceedings of the British Association.”

“ That Mr. Halswell be requested to furnish returns of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum since its commencement.”

The Committee reported that the Statistical returns promised by the Rev. Edward Stanley, respecting the Parish of Alderley at the last meeting, had been delayed on account of that gentleman not having received from the Statistical Society of London the formulæ of queries on which he proposed founding his communications.

Respecting the report of Colonel Sykes on the Statistics of the Deccan, to be prepared for publication by this Association, the Committee reported that at the request of Professor Jones, of King's College, London, Colonel Sykes had put the papers into his hands to facilitate the progress of a Statistical work on which he is occupied, and in consequence Colonel Sykes had delayed fulfilling his engagement, but at a future period he proposed to do so.

The Section here terminated its sittings: several papers remained to be read, which, unfortunately, from the late period when they were transmitted, it was impossible to bring forward.

Colonel Sykes concluded his abstract by stating that the Section was generally fully attended, and occasionally crowded, much interest being manifested on the subject of Statistics; and that several Irish Gentlemen expressed a wish to put themselves into communication with the Statistical Society of London, promising

at the same time, to furnish information. On the whole he considered that the various indications gave fair promise that through the medium of the Statistical Society of London, and its various and increasing ramifications, the stigma under which our country labours, (as quoted above in Mr. Greg's report) was in rapid progress of removal.

II. "On the Division of Landed Property." By William Day, Esq.

The Author began this paper with the observation, that the division of property, and the history of its changes, form one of the most legitimate objects of Statistical inquiry; further stating, that in regard to the trade and commerce of the kingdom, various fiscal reports present a vast detail of information, while specific returns exhibit the subdivisions of the National Debt; but with reference to the number of the occupiers of the soil, and the extent and nature of their holdings, whether as tenants, or as owners, he was not aware that we have any accurate information.

He considered it scarcely necessary to be observed that the variation, from time to time, in the proportions between such agriculturists as stand in the relative situations of having a permanent or a mere transitory interest in their occupations, is a subject worthy of the deepest attention. The yeomen, if he might so designate the first class, adds to the skilled knowledge of the common farmer the stimulus to improvement, from the security in his tenure, and the interest he has in it. To his knowledge, also, he adds the means of bringing it into activity by the possession of a capital beyond the power of the ordinary tenant. Times, likewise, that are disastrous and ruinous to the mere occupier, though they may embarrass and encumber, still leave the yeoman strength to struggle through the difficulty, and a hope, and even a prospect, of retrieving himself upon the advent of more propitious periods.

On the political character of such a class, and on their bearing on the different interests of the State, although foreign to the Author's present purpose, he considered it evident that their

increase or their decrease must be the indicia of economical alterations in the body politic, that require the utmost attention of the vigilant statesman.

He thought that next in importance to the proportions existing between these two classes, numerically considered, is that of the extent of the several holdings of different individuals in the same class ; whether in fact property and capital are gradually conglomerating in masses, or becoming more subdivided, or whether the one effect is taking place in the one class whilst its opposite is in operation in the other.

To attain returns which would afford the information here described, has, the author believed, been unattempted since the time of Domesday Book, and in fact, unless by a parliamentary survey, has been nearly impossible. He thinks, however, that under the operation of the New Poor Law Act, a facility is now afforded for attaining this desideratum with something approaching to considerable accuracy.* That act enables the Commissioners to frame rules and regulations for the guidance of parish officers, and consequently they may thus prescribe any form of rate-book that they may deem expedient. Now, on turning to the provisions of that statute, it will be found to confer certain powers of voting, varying according to the extent and nature of the occupation. Thus, owners are entitled to one vote in respect of every 25*l.* of annual value up to six votes ; and occupiers to one vote under 200*l.*, two votes under 400*l.*, and three votes for 400*l.* and upwards.

Here, then, by the classification of the votes, is furnished, as well the division of the owners as of the occupiers, in respect of the extent of the property or occupation of each ; and, in the opinion of the Author, it requires only a little management to exhibit the result in a tabular form. The rate is imposed in respect

* Mr. Day has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner under the New Poor Law Act. The Society may therefore anticipate some valuable Statistical information from this gentleman.

of occupancy, and it is evident that there are three descriptions of occupiers.

1st. Those who *own* all their occupations.

2nd. Those who *own* part.

3rd. Those who own none.

The first is the class already designated as yeomen, and will also embrace within it a large portion of the aristocracy and landed proprietors.

The third are the pure tenants ; and the second is the intermediate class, combining the qualifications of the first and third.

Now, calling the first of these classes A, and the second B, and the third C, the Author observed that the rate-book ought to be divided into three sections corresponding with these classes ; the individuals in each class to be then entered in the order of their number of votes, as owners in the first class, and of their votes as occupiers in the third, and at the end of each rate he proposed there should be annexed a table in the following form ;—

Class,	A												B												C														
Votes as Owners ..	1			2			3			4			5			6			1			2			3			4			5			6			Nil.		
Ditto as Occupiers.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
No. of Rate-payers in each,	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III				

N.B. The total classification of occupiers of all sorts, according to the number of their votes, will be as follows :—

One Vote (under £200)	<div> <div>A. 1.1: 2.1: 3.1: 4.1: 5.1: 6.1</div> <div>B. 1.1: 2.1: 3.1: 4.1: 5.1: 6.1</div> <div>C. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.</div> </div>												Totals.
Two Votes (under £400)	<div> <div>A. 6.2: .. 2.2: 3.2: 4.2: 5.2: 6.2</div> <div>B. 1.2: 2.2: 3.2: 4.2: 5.2: 6.2</div> <div>C. 2: .. 3. 4. 5. 6.</div> </div>												
Three Votes (£400 and upwards) ..	<div> <div>A. 6.3: .. 2.3: 3.3: 4.3: 5.3: 6.3</div> <div>B. 1.3: 2.3: 3.3: 4.3: 5.3: 6.3</div> <div>C. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.</div> </div>												

Note.—The first of bracketed figures denote the votes as owner, and the second the votes as occupier.

In the above formula, all the individuals in the class A., except those who have six votes, must necessarily fall as occupiers under class C. 1., because their holdings are under 150*l.* per annum, and class C. 1. embraces all occupations under 200*l.* per annum. By the subdivision, however, of column 6 in A, and each of the columns in B into three, according as the occupier may be entitled to one, two, or three votes, in respect of his occupation, the Author anticipated that we may at last arrive accurately at the Statistics of all the ratio occupations in every parish; a combination of which will give a similar account for each county, and a combination of the counties, the return for the whole kingdom.

In the two last returns, however, he observed that an error will perhaps unavoidably arise, in consequence of the same individual holding different occupations in more than one parish. Another source of error, also, accrues from the different scales of valuation upon which the rates are made; in consequence whereof, the same real value being rated at different proportions in different parishes, will assign a different number of votes in parallel cases. To meet this objection Mr. Day considered that a short enactment might be passed (and doubted whether an order of the Central Board would not suffice), to compel overseers to rate at full values, as has already been done in the case of the County-rate which is required to be made upon the "full and fair annual value of the lands," &c. This, also, would remedy the injustice which would arise to the small proprietor in regard to depriving him of votes, should his occupancy be in the smallest degree undervalued—an inconvenience which would not so materially affect the larger occupiers.

As the returns here proposed would only give a true statement of the description and numbers of the occupiers, the Author suggested, in order to make these more accurate, that the *nature* of the property, whether land, houses, manufactories, &c. should be affixed to each occupation, and a separate schedule assigned to each class, or, at any rate to that of land. It would, besides, only give a true account of the *owners* of property, as far as they may be occupiers thereof also; and to remedy this inconvenience in part, the Author proposed that, if not considered of

too inquisitorial a nature, an enactment might be passed compelling every occupier to declare the name of his landlord ; although, he observed, that, for the present, this latter point may be abandoned as encumbering the question with too much detail at its commencement.

The other part of the plan here proposed would, it is considered, present a vast fund of information hitherto unattained, while a comparison of the respective returns at the end of each year, or at longer periods, obtained without the slightest inconvenience, would afford a series of Statistical information which the Author believed would be without parallel.

In conclusion, he expressed his belief that the Central Board would readily adopt this suggestion, if it came in a shape of a resolution of either House of Parliament, or even of a recommendation of the Executive ; but short of this, he thought they would probably feel a delicacy in adopting any measure, however valuable, that might have for its object, any other purpose than what was strictly connected with their immediate appointment. He made, therefore, this communication to the Statistical Society in the hope that it might induce some of its members to put the question in that train which might accomplish the end proposed.